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CALENDAR

MASSACHUSETTS PESTICIDE EXAM SCHEDULE

UMASS Eastern Extension Center—240 Beaver St., Waltham **FEBRUARY 8.** Deadline for submitting application is **FEBRUARY 1. QUESTIONS CALL**—617-626-1785.

CHINA'S FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TRADE CHANGING THE MARKET

By Dennis Shields and Francis Tuan

China's longstanding potential as a strong competitor in international fruit and vegetable trade will likely be realized over the next several years. Although China exports less than 1% of its fruit and vegetable production, private sector investment, both domestic and foreign is currently creating world-class operations that deliver high-quality fruits and vegetables to domestic and international markets.

Over the last two decades, domestic demand has absorbed most of China's gains in production—from 215 million metric tons in 1980 to over 460 million in 1999—as the country's population expands and overall income levels rise. Growth in domestic demand for fruits and vegetables, improvements in marketing practices, and China's future agricultural production policies will likely determine how soon and how strongly China's produce sector affects U.S. and world markets.

China's land base is relatively large and harvested area of fruits and vegetables is about 22 million hectares, about three times the U.S. level. In the 1990's, harvested area increased by nearly one-third for vegetables and nearly 50% for fruit.

While other countries also have large land resources, few have the enormous labor supply available to produce and process labor-intensive crops like fruit and vegetables. Farmers and processors generally have little difficulty in filling their labor needs.

China's diverse climate allows for a wide variety of fruit and vegetable production. In the south, a tropical climate supports production of bananas, citrus, and other tropical fruits, as well as outdoor production of vegetable year-round. In the north, with its cold winters, deciduous fruits and greenhouse vegetables dominate. Seasonal vegetable production is significant in the middle and northern regions.

Where rainfall is not sufficient, fruit and vegetable farmers irrigate by hand or with sprinkler systems.

Fruit production totaled 62 million tons in 1999. Major fruit types include apples (21 million tons), citrus (11 million tons), pears (8 million tons), bananas (4 million tons), and grapes (3 million tons). China is the world's leading fruit producer with output about twice that of the United States. Per capita output is .5 times the U.S. level.

China's fruit and vegetable sector has seen less government intervention over the last half-century than any other agricultural commodity. As a result, fruit and vegetable marketing is more responsive to consumer demand. With the introduction of new varieties, production has grown substantially and product quality has improved.

In 1978, China decentralized the country's economic decision making and allowed farmers to grow products for sale in the open market. Agricultural output increased dramatically and foreign investment rose.

In 1984, communes were disbanded. Farm families and rural economic cooperatives raised produce for their own consumption and for direct marketing to urban consumers. During this time, the number of rural urban markets increased dramatically and accounted for a growing share of the country's produce sales.

Long-term growth in China's production of fruits and vegetables and greater use of markets has coincided with expanded consumption as measured by per capita production. Per capita production of fruit and vegetables grew from 298 pounds in 1980 to 556 pounds in 1999.

The wide selection of products enjoyed by consumers, especially city residents, throughout the year contrasts with the 1980s when a limited supply was available in the winter. Other factors in the consumption increase include rising incomes and changes in diet.

While China's production potential is impressive, an apparent dearth of high-quality supply of product for the domestic market may indicate that near-term prospects for large export volumes are limited. Consequently, domestic demand in high-income areas may be sufficient to absorb the supply of high-quality produce.

Nevertheless, China is making inroads in several markets traditionally dominated by the United States. China produces a large volume of Fuji apples, which have become very competitive in the Hong Kong import market and pushed aside the previous market leader, Red Delicious from Washington state.

Another issue affecting future sales is world price levels and the marketing window. It is likely that a large share of China's products would enter world markets at a time when competition form local and global producers is already intense, because harvesting seasons overlap in the Northern Hemisphere. Consequently, additional supplies in the world market could result in sharp declines for all suppliers.

The evolving nature of post-harvest handling/packaging in China and future levels of foreign investment will likely play a large part in determining the country's future competitiveness in world fruit and vegetable markets. China could become very competitive and post large gains in overall export volumes once the country make significant and widespread advances in marketing practices.

(Article from "THE FRUIT GROWERS NEWS", November 2001)

U.S. GRADES FOR APPLES

RUSSETING

Within both the stem cavity and calvx basin, which cannot be seen when an apple is placed stem end or calvx end down on a flat surface, shall not be considered in determining injury or damage by russeting, except that excessively rough or bark-like russeting within the stem cavity or calyx basin, or both, shall be considered as damage when the appearance of the apple is materially affected.

ROUGH RUSSETING—slightly rough, raised

Amount allowed:

U.S. Extra Fancy up to 1/2" diameter U.S. Fancy up to 1/2" diameter up to 1/2" diameter U.S. No. 1

ROUGH RUSSETING—rough, bark-like

up to 1/4" diameter U.S. Extra Fancy up to 1/4" diameter U.S. Fancy U.S. No. 1 up to 1/4" diameter

SMOOTH RUSSETING—smooth, net-like. (The allowance is for all of the russet taken together in one area)

U.S. Extra Fancy up to 10% of surface up to 15% of surface U.S. Fancy U.S. No. 1 up to 25% of surface

SMOOTH RUSSETING—Solid

U.S. Extra Fancy up to 5% of surface U.S. Fancy up to 5% of surface U.S. No. 1 up to 10% of surface

APPLE SHIPMENT TRACKING

Source: USDA

Amounts are shown in units of 10,000 pounds

Season Begins					
SEPTEMBER	12/23/01- 12/29/01	12/16/01- 12/22/01	12/24/00- 12/30/00	Total this season 12/29/01	Total last season 12/30/00
	6,093	10,064	7,759	169,711	204,787

MID-WEEK F.O.B. PRICES AT MASSACHUSETTS COUNTRY SHIPPING POINT

Prices and grades received by telephone, January 15, 2002 No Change

Controlled Atmosphere rooms being opened

VARIETY	GRADE	SIZE	PRICE
McINTOSH	Cartons Cell Pack U.S. Extra Fancy	80s	19.00
		96s	18.50
	Cartons Film Bags U.S. Fancy	12-3s 2-1/2" min	12.50
	Cartons Tote Bags U.S. Fancy	8-5s 2-1/2" min	14.00

CORTLAND	Cartons Cell Pack U.S. Extra Fancy	72s & 80s	18.00
	Cartons Film Bags U.S. Fancy	12-3s 2-1/2" min	12.50
	Cartons Tote Bags U.S. Fancy	8-5s 2-1/2" min	14.00
EMPIRE	Cartons Cell Pack U.S. Extra Fancy	80s	18.00
		96s	17.50
	Cartons Film Bags U.S. Fancy	12-3s 2-1/2" min	11.50
	Cartons Tote Bags U.S. Fancy	8-5s 2-1/2" min	13.00
RED	Cartons Tray Pack U.S. Extra Fancy	80s & 88s	13.50
DELICIOUS	Cartons Film Bags U.S. Fancy	12-3s 2-1/2" min	11.00
	Cartons Tote Bags U.S. Fancy	8-5s 2-1/2" min	13.00

FEDERAL MARKET NEWS SERVICE, EVERETT, MASS. JANUARY 14, 2002

NEW ENGLAND			
McINTOSH	Cartons Cell Pack U.S. Extra Fancy	80s	18.00-19.00 mostly 19.00
	(Controlled atmosphere)	96s & 100s	18.00-19.00
	Cartons Cell Pack U.S. No. 1	80s	12.00
		100s, 120s, 140s	9.00- 9.50
	Cartons Film Bags U.S. No. 1	12-3s 2-3/8" min	9.50
CORTLAND	Cartons Cell Pack U.S. Extra Fancy	80s	18.00
	Cartons Cell Pack U.S. No. 1	80s & 96s	12.00
SHIPPED IN	•		
McINTOSH	NY Hudson Valley Ctns CelPk U.S.ExFcy (Controlled atmosphere)	80s & 100s	19.00
	Lake Champlain Cartons CelPk U.S. ExFcy	80s	24.00
		100s	21.00
	NY Hudson Valley Ctns CelPk U.S. No. 1 (Controlled atmosphere)	120s & 140s	9.50
	Lake Champlain Ctns CelPk U.S. No. 1	100s & 120s	12.00
	Lake Champlain Ctns FlmBg U.S. Fcy	12-3s 2-1/2" up	12.00
EMPIRE	NY Hudson Valley Ctns CelPk U.S. Fcy	80s	18.00
		100s	16.00-17.00
	NY Hudson Valley Ctns FlmBg U.S. ExFcy	12-3s 2-1/2" min	12.00
RED DELICIOUS	WA Cartons Tray Pack WAExFcy	64s, 72s, 80s, 88s	17.00-19.00 mostly 17.00-18.00 fine appear. 20.00-22.00
		100s	17.00-19.00 mostly 17.00-18.00 fine appear. 20.00
		113s	16.00-18.00 mostly 17.00 fine appear. 20.00
		125s	16.00-18.00 mostly 16.00-17.00
	NY Hudson Valley Ctns FlmBgs U.S. ExFcy	12-3s 2-3/8" min	12.00
GOLDEN	WA Cartons Tray Pack WAExFcy	64s	23.00-24.00
DELICIOUS	Controlled Atmosphere	72s	23.00-23.50
		80s	22.00-23.50
		88s	21.50-23.00 mostly 22.00
		100s	20.00-21.00
		113s	19.00
		125s	18.00

	WA Cartons Cell Pack WAExFcy	80s	27.00
		96s	25.00
ROYAL GALA	WA Cartons Tray Pack WAExFcy	72s	28.00
	(Controlled Atmosphere)	80s	24.50 fine appear. 28.00
		88s	24.00-24.50 fine appear. 28.00-
			29.00
		100s	21.00-24.00 mostly 22.00
ROME	NY Hudson Valley Ctn TryPk U.S. ExFcy	80s & 88s	15.00
	PA Cartons Tray Pack U.S. ExFcy	64s	16.00
		80s	15.00
	NY Hudson Valley Ctns FlmBgs U.S. ExFcy	12-3s 2-1/2" min	12.00
JONAGOLD	WA Cartons Tray Pack WAExFcy	88s	22.00
FUJI	PA Cartons Tray Pack U.S. ExFcy	80s & 88s	24.00
	WA Cartons Tray Pack WAExFcy	56s	24.00
	WA Cartons Tray Pack WAExFcy	64s	22.00
		80s	23.00-24.00
		88s	24.00 fine appear. 26.00
		100s	21.00 fine appear. 24.00
BRAEBURN	WA Cartons Tray Pack WAExFcy	80s	24.50-25.00
		88s	23.00-25.00 mostly 24.00-24.50
		100s	21.00-22.00
GRANNY	CA Cartons Tray Pack U.S. ExFcy	64s, 72s, 80s, 88s	26.00
SMITH	(Controlled Atmosphere)	100s	22.00
CIDER	New England Preserved Cartons	4-1 gallon bottles	9.00- 9.40 mostly 9.00
		9 1/2-gallon bottles	10.00 best 11.25
Howard Vinton,	Editor		